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OBSERVATIONS ON THE POPULATION OF  
THE COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICK-  
FERGUS.

The lands of this County are not divided into baronies, but in three grand divisions, known by the names of the North-East, Middle, and West Divisions. The extent of this county, each way, is about four English miles.

In the town are 12 houses, occupied by the same number of military families, neither houses nor families are included in this return. In the County of Antrim Court-house and Jail, (which, though within the town of Carrickfergus, are considered to be a part of the County of Antrim,) are also 29 persons; of these 77 are prisoners; in all, 71 males, and 18 females. Neither jail nor court-house are included as dwelling-houses. Within this county are 19 schools; 5 of the teachers are Protestants, 10 Protestant Dissenters, and 4 Catholics. Six of the teachers are women.

The oldest man living within the county at present is 93 years of age; the oldest woman 100.

Of the persons in the above list, 5540 are Protestants; 554 Catholics. Of the Protestant Episcopalians, the Established Church, 873; Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster, 4588; Covenanted Presbyterians, 81; Succeeding Presbyterians, 18.

W<sup>3</sup> We shall be much obliged to our correspondents, if they will furnish us with similar lists of the enumeration taken in their respective neighbourhoods, as soon as comports with their convenience.

PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF  
IRELAND.

To the Honourable the House of Commons, in  
Parliament assembled.

We, the Roman Catholic people of Ireland, again approach the legislature with a statement of the grievances under which we labour, and of which we most respectfully, but, at the same time, most firmly solicit the *effectual redress*. Our wrongs are so notorious, and so numerous, that their minute detail is quite unnecessary, and would indeed be impossible were it deemed expedient. Ages of persecution on the one hand, and of patience on the other, sufficiently attest our sufferings, and our submission. Privations have been answered only by petition, indigui-

ties by remonstrance, injuries by forgiveness. It has been a misfortune to have suffered for the sake of our religion, but it has also been a pride to have borne the best testimony to the purity of our doctrine by the meekness of our endurance. Like the great type of our adoration, we have not merely been the passive victims of unjust infliction, but we have even endeavoured to expiate the cruelty of our oppressors. We have sustained the power which spurned us; we have nerved the arm that smote us, with a gratitude always superior to our privileges, we have lavished our strength, our talent, and our treasures, and *buoyed upon the prodigal effusion of our young blood the triumphant ark of British liberty*.

We approach, then, with confidence, an enlightened legislature. In the name of Nature, we ask our rights as Men; in the name of the Constitution we ask our privileges as Subjects; in the name of God we ask the sacred charter of unpersecuted piety as Christians.

Are securities required of us!! We offer them, the best securities a throne can have; the affections of a people. We offer faith that was never violated; hearts that were never corrupted; valour that never crouched. Every hour of peril has proved our allegiance, and every field of Europe exhibits its example.

We abjure all *temporal* authority, except that of our Sovereign, we acknowledge no *civil* tie, save that of our Constitution; and for our lavish and voluntary expenditure, we only ask, a reciprocity of benefits.

Separating, as we do, our *civil* rights from our *spiritual* duties, we earnestly desire that they may not be confounded. We "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's;" but we must also "render unto God the things that are God's." Our church could not descend to claim a state authority, nor do we ask for it a state aggrandizement, its hopes, its powers, and its pretensions are of another world; and when we raise our hands to the state, our prayer is not that the fetters may be transferred to those hands which are raised for us to heaven. We would not erect a splendid shrine, even to Liberty, on the ruins of the Temple.

In behalf then of *five millions* of a brave and an insulted people, we call on the legislature to annihilate the odious bondage which bows down the mental, physi-

cal, and moral energies of Ireland; and, in the name of that gospel which excludes all distinctions, we ask freedom of conscience for the whole christian world.

**DUBLIN CATHOLIC MEETING.**

At an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, held at the Theatre, Fishamble-street, Dublin, on Tuesday the 29th June, 1813.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. in the chair.  
"Resolved, That Edward Hay, Esq. be requested to act as secretary to the Catholics of Ireland.

"Wm. Francis Finn, Esq., the secretary to the late General Meeting, read the answer he had received from the Right Rev. Dr. Milner, in return for the thanks of the Catholics of Ireland, which was received with rapturous applause, and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition drew up by the Board of the Catholics of Ireland being read,

"Resolved, That the petition now read, be received and committed to the care of the Board of the Catholics of Ireland.

"Resolved, That the thanks, gratitude, esteem and affection of the Catholics of Ireland, are in the most eminent degree due, and are hereby given to Charles Phillips, Esq., author of our petition; a man not more celebrated for his transcendent genius, than for the benevolence of his heart, and the zeal of his patriotism; and though ourselves labouring under recent and severe disappointment, we find the most heartfelt consolation in the reflection, that our beloved country has still to boast of having produced a Phillips.

"Resolved, That our petition be transmitted to the several counties throughout Ireland, and recommended for adoption.

"Resolved, That the Board of the Catholics of Ireland be requested to cause our petitions to be presented to both houses of Parliament at the earliest period of the ensuing sessions.

"Resolved, That Dennis Scully, Esq. be requested to publish the able and excellent speech he made this day.

"Resolved, That towards relieving the present distress, and allaying the deep affliction of our manufacturing fellow-countrymen, we deem it to be our bounden duty to give a decided preference to the use of Irish manufacture upon all occasions; and in this our resolution, we earnestly solicit the concurrence of the Irish people.

"Resolved, That the Board be direct-

ed to prepare a second petition to Parliament, calling the attention of the legislature particularly to the state of the judicial system in Ireland, so as (*in the event of any postponement of our liberties*) to obtain for the Irish Catholic the benefit of that principle which gives to aliens a jury of one half foreigners.

"Resolved, That it be our instruction to the Catholic board, to consider of the constitutional fitness and propriety of sending an earnest and pressing memorial to the Spanish Cortes, stating to them the enslaved and depressed state of their Fellow-Catholics in Ireland, with respect to their exclusion on the score of their religion, from the benefits of the British Constitution, and imploring their favourable intercession with their ally, our most gracious Sovereign.

"Resolved, That the most cordial thanks of the Catholics of Ireland be given to the conductors of the Liberal Press of Ireland, and in particular to John Magee, Esq.

"Resolved, That the cordial gratitude of the Catholics of Ireland, are eminently due, and hereby given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for his honest and manly reprobation of the Orange system, and that his Royal Highness be requested to institute an inquiry into the nature and tendency of said system in the House of Lords.

THOMAS ESMONDE, Chairman."

Protest of Lords Holland and Lauderdale, on the journals of the House of Lords, in consequence of the rejection of Lord Holland's amendment to the address for a vote of credit of five millions.

First, Because the amendment, if adopted, would have left his Majesty's Government unfeitered by any opinion of this house, as to the time, the terms, or the mode of treating for peace.

Secondly, Because, in our present state of imperfect information, a humble but firm representation of our hopes, that no opportunity for negociation might be improvidently neglected, appeared both prudent and necessary, when we were called upon to extend our confidence to persons, who, during a period of unexpected successes, had given no public proofs of a disposition to restore the invaluable blessing of peace.

The disastrous retreat of the French armies from Russia last winter, seemed to afford an opportunity of negotiating with